TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

BI; INTERVIEWS WITH THE WOODHILL.

MR. BEECHIR LEAVES THE STAND.

HIS SELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Something About Apoplexy, in Con-

nection With Life Insurance-Auonymous Letters Thrown Avide - Testimony of Namuel White Partridge-What Became of Beecher's Money.

Conclusion of the Cross-examination of the

Defendant. New York, April 21 .- When Evarts entered the court-room this morning, before proceedings were commenced, Mr. Chester Carpenter, fore his scat. Judge Nellson said: "Can you try the case with one juryman to-day, Mr. Evarts?" The ready reply was, "I can your bonor, if no other lawyer presents himself." The court-room was densely packed a half hour before the cause opened, and all the counsel were early in attend-ance. Gen. Pryor was among the plaintiff's coun-sel, and close beside him sat Moulton. Beecher was attended as usual by his wife and sons, and a few minutes after his entry ascended the wit-ness stand. He continued his testimony as fol-

in June, 1871, at Tilton's. I had an interview with her there. I think this was after the pub-lication of her card in the New York World, I think the interview lasted ten minutes. I saw her next in the autumn of 1871, about the 20th of October, I think the time of the yacht race. I cannot say if I saw her between those interviews [Shown a letter.] I think this is a letter 1 re-ceived from her, though I am not conversant with her bandwriting.

Judge Fullerton read the letter, dated November 19, 1871, in which she desired to have an interview him, asking justice from those who had a right to give it to her, and asking him to assist in

THOSE THIS LETTER TO MOULTON. and said I would have to write an answer. He dissuaded me from writing and said he could manage it for me. I understood he was to see her personally. There was some motion towards making an answer, but he took it off my hands. I saw Mrs. Wood-built the next morning at Moulton's. He had then changed his mind, and said I would see her. She was either there then, or came in afterwards. The interview was in the recond-story front room, and insted about half an hour. I suppose I went home after that interview. I saw Moulton and Titton go down stairs at the termination of that interview, and saw them, I think, in the parior. I think Mrs. Wood-huil took a carriage and went away from the house. Another letter was handed witness, and witness continued: This, I think, is the communication

I think I spoke to Moulton and Tilton about the interview in the parior; at least my impression is Steinway hall meeting.

Witness said: I wrote an answer to this letter of Mrs. Woodhull's.

MRS. WOODHULL'S LETTER TO MOULTON NRS. WOODHULL'S LETTER TO MOULTON on the 2d of January, I did not do so because it related to the scandar. The letter free Mrs. Woodhall, accompanied by one from my fister, was matter for considerable association with the idea of consultation with a third party did not enter my mind. Moultes thought it would be a good thing for me to go. Do not recollect he said it would be an appartunity for me to exert my influence over this woman. I told Mrs. Moulton that her husband and Tilton thought a good deal of Mrs Woodhull, and that she

MIGHT BE A ROCOR DIAMOND. of that my first experience of her were not favor-ole. I told Mrs. Woodhull it was not my habit able. I told hirs, woodhull it was not my habit to preside at public meetings, and I saw no rea-son to change my habit in respect to her, and she urged that it was an occasion of reform in public views, and declared that I was in sympathy with them, but I told her I was not in sympathy with them. The question Mirs. Moulton asked me war what I thought of Mirs. Woodhull, and that

In the house. I said I did not have any thoughts about her, and that Frank wanted to have her in the heuse, and that her coming here could not have any influence only. (Mrs. Moulton) I can not say how many times I saw Mrs. Woodhull alter the Steinway hall meeting. (Shown a letter.) I think this was written by me; it looks hie my writing.

Judge Fullerton read the letter, dated Brook-trailed and the letter, dated Brook-trailed and the letter, dated Brook-trailed and the letter witters to write the same of the letter witters the same of the letter witters to write the letter witters to write the letter witter the letter witter the letter witters the letter witter the letter witters the letter witter witter the letter witter witter the letter witter witter witter the letter witter witter witter witter witter witter witter witte Judge Fullerton read the letter, dated Brook-lyn, January 1, 1872, and written by witness to Mrs. Woodbull, isforming her of the receipt of her letter of December 30, 1871, and telling her that he was unable to go to Washington on ac-count of lecture engagements of his in New Eng-land.

Witness said this letter was written after the Stringers hall mention. I received a letter from

my fister. In the summer of '74 my health was good. As I remember I have often entered the pulpit, but never made a statement in that period that I had onsered it one hundred times in which I never expected to leave it alive. Fullerton read from witness' statement of last summer, in which he said he often expected never to leave the pulpit alive; that he was often attacked with giddiness and would eften have fallen if he had not caught the sides and that he often came near caught the sides, and that he often came near falling in the streets. The statement also re-ferred to the

LAST TIME HERAW MUS. TILTON
having a feeling that he would never again see
her aire. Witness continued: I have for a long
time had violent symptoms which I misinterpreted and which are delusive. At the time I
wrote this statement I did not put forth these
symptoms. As a reason for my letter of February 5, 1871, to Mirs. Tilton, and what it expressed
to her in not being alive many days, my physician talked with me about it. I became convinced
that my symptoms arose from cerebral over
action. I do not recollect that my physician removed my fears of apoplery. I do not apprehend
now that I shell die of apoplery. I got rid of
that impression before 1871 or 1872. When I
wrote the letter

I HAD A STRONG PREMONITION

INSURANCE ON MY LIPE IN 74. I suppose I was interrogated by an agent, but don't remember going through an examination. Mr. Evarts interrupted here, and said this was not the witness' application for insurance on his life, but some other person's.

Mr. Fullerton said he was aware of this, and would read a part in evidence.

Mr. Evarts contended that questions with regard to Beecher's symptoms were collateral, and that the introduction of the insurance paper was extra judicial. that the introduction of the insurance paper was extra judicial.

Judge Neilsen said that counsel could use this paper for the purpose of directing the witness as to what he could remember.

Mr. Fullerton read the questions and answers contained in the insurance paper, among which was a long list of diseases "flosh is heir to," and in regard to which the witness had been questioned, and followed by the answer no. The paper was signed H. W. Beecher and J. B. Ford & Co.

Fullerton announced that this

CLOSED THE CROSS-EXAMINATION Everts said the redirect examination would take but a short time, and that the next witness would tee Mr. Cleveland. He read the insurance paper over aloud alowly and in a methodical manner, laying great stress on the answers given. The date of the paper was lith of March, 1874. Redirect examination: I had no interest in this insurance; my "Life of Christ," I presume, was in the publisher's minds when they effected this interest in my lite. There was a year in which I had certain symptoms from over work, which I thought were those of apopiexy, and besides I have a short neck, and my friends are very anxious about me. There were times when I had impressions that my life was coming to an end from these symptoms. During the winter of 1870 and 1871 there was no sister of mine keeping house for me. After Mrs. Beecher left for the South she made arrangements for the conducting of house affairs by the servants in her absence. Mr. Evarts then read the whole of the note Beecher sent by his wife to Mrs. Tilton, advising her about the separation from her husband—the last portion of which was not read on the cross-examination, in which only a portion was used. The witness sais Mrs. Tilton never denied having an under affection for me, either orally or in writing on the night of December 20, 1870.

The witness them testified: I had received no craid denial of affection. During the years 1871, 1872 and 1873 I received in general form fifteen to Iwenty-hve letters a day from different parties. of the witness.
Everts said the redirect examination would

In my absence these letters were laid by the servents on the lack parlor table. If these were another the lack parlor table. If these were letters on the lack parlor table. If these were I threw them aside, and if they were letters about lectures or business I handed thom over to my wire. Any letters to be answored I laid aside to be answered. A few of the important church meetings I attended, but I put the business of the church generally in itself to be attended to by it, but always gave advice of it when it was needed. The only active part I took was in the matter between the sister churches and my church. I did not read the investigating committee's report, as it was not my habit to read the scendal papers. I was absent in the white Mountains when the report was made. I was attisfied when I heard that I had been acquitted, and that the church was happier. I noverlatterly read any papers of farticles that were published about me. Moulton made suggestions to me orally, and submitted to me draughts of statements, after the Bacon letter was published, to meet these difficulties. Later than this, and will reference to the situation after the Bacon letter. Mr. Moulton wanted me to write a card, admitting an offense and apologizing, and said that Tilton would be satisfied. After this there was publing and for the paper was nothing said until I had determined on having the committee of investigation. December, 1873, terminated Mr. Cleveland's connection with me. He was in the paper warehouse of Hurlbert A Co., in 1874. He also owned one share in the Christian Union Publishing Company. Before the committee was called I could not say if I talked with Mr. Cleveland about the payment of the \$4,000. I should say now that I did not talk with him about it. After the period of 1871 the intercurse between Mrs. Tilton and myself was in the first place as Hittle personal as possible, and in that intercourse I never made any altusion to the past difficulties, but obserted and encouraged her and excited in her religious feeling right.
Mr. Evarts appounced that this finished the re-

The usual recess was then taken. After recess, SAMUEL WHITE PARTRIBURE

fook the stand and testified: I reside in New
Jerrey, and up to January last I was in the emley of Woodruff a Rebinson. I went there in
September, 1849, and in the year 1872 I was cashier there. Checks and moneys for deposit passed
through my hands. In the year 1872 the check
of Mr. Howen for 67,000 was deposited in my
hands, and also a slip of paper with in. [Handed
a check.] This is the check I speak of. I have
never seen it since until now. [Handed a paper.]
This is the slip of paper that was with it. This
paper parsed out of my hands to Mr. Shearman
last Friday. The check was deposited, and I put
both papers in the drawer when I got them.
Mr. Evaris offered to read the slip of paper,
but Judge Neilson said he did not know in what
way counsel proposed to offer it.
Mr. Heach argued against its introduction as
being collateral.
Mr. Evarts said that he offered this, as the being collateral.

Mr. Evaria said that he offered this, as the whole transaction had already been given, and he proposed to show that the cashier of the firm with which Mr. Moulton was connected was the recipient of this check with the paper attached ludge Neilson said be could still not see how Judge Neilson said be could still not see how this evidence was material.

Mr. Evarts said he would let the Court see the papers, and that it was written by Mr. Tilton. The witness said the check and paper came together and were handed to me by the same party. I have an indistinct recollection that Mr. Franklin Woodruff gave them to me. This is not in the handwriting of any member of the firm or any reason in its amployment.

nandwriting of any member of the firm of any person in its employment. Judge Neilson still held that the paper could In the admitted as evidence.

Mr. Beach said he would admit that this memorandum was in the handwriting of Mr. Tilton, but not that it accompanied the check: but whether it did or not was totally immaterial, as whether it did or not was totally immaterial, as it was incompletent evidence.

Judge Neilson looked at the paper, and said it might be read in evidence.

Mr. Evaris then read from the paper "spoils from new triends for the enrichment of old."

The witness then continued: I do not remember whether there papers were connected when they came to me. I remember the publication of MRS, WOODHULL'S LIFE BY MR. TILTON and speaking with Mr. Moulton about it. Moulton said to me something about Tilton's object in writing the life of Woodhull. The witness was then asked what Mr. Moulton said.

To this Mr. Beach objected, and Mr. Everts contended that he wanted to show that it was a motive of Mr. Tilton's own to write this article.

After little further argument on the subject, Judge Neilson decided to rule it out for the After little further argument on the subject, Judge Neilson decided to rule it out for the present.

Mr. Evarts continued his argument, and offered to prove by this witness that Moulton told him that Tilton wished to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists, as they were far more numerous than the Congregationalists, and that for this purpose he had published the life of Victoria Woodhull, and the point in this testimony was that Tilton assigns a reason which was asseverated by Moulton. Mr. E. said he did not call this witness to contradict Moulton, but to show Tilton's motives in writing the publication. The counsel's proposition was to show that the publication was not for Beecher's interest but for Tilton's ambition to put himself per sellous at the head of the Spiritualists of this country. Mr. E. read a portion of Moulton's direct testimony relating to the publication of the Woodhull story and the efforts made to suppress it.

Mr. Beach replied to Mr. Evarts, and said that the counsel on the other side argued as if these two gentlemen were conspirators, when they were only coadjutors working together for a common end. Mr. B. also quoted from Moulton's direct testimony, and in regard to which the counsel said there was no act to show that Moulton was concerned in this publication. It expressly appeared that Moulton discountenanced and disapproved of it.

roved of it. Judge Neilson said that this witness could only Judge Neisson said that this witness could only be used in contradiction of anything Moulton had said, and he would be confined to this.

Witness then said: I remember the payment of \$6,000 into the firm, but I did not know it was Mr. Beecher it came from. I carried the credit of the \$5,000 to Moulton, by his directions. Moulton told me the next day to make a check for \$1,000 to T.

tion.

Air. Evarts said their next witness was Mr. Cleveland, and as it was now near the hour of separation, he suggested that he should not be called ustil to-morrow. This was concurred in, and the court then adjourned for the day.

JACK FROST Estimated Injuries to Fruit and Wheat.

CINCINNATI, April 21 .- The Commercial of this norning publishes advices as to the condition of the truit and wheat crops from sixty-one towns in Chio and thirty-one in Indiana. In Ohio the peach crop will be a complete failure; apples are but slightly injured. In regard to other fruit one town reports good crop, twelve report a half crop, forty-eight ne crop at all. As to wheat twenty-four towns report crop uninjured, twenty-two half crop and twelve no crop. In Indiana thir-teen towns report the crop uninjured, eight half crop and nine no crop. As to fruit three report, good crops, seven a half crop and twenty-one no crop. Advices from ten towns in western Penn-sylvania indicate about a half crop each in fruit, and wheat. A dispatch from Detroit, Michigan, states that drought and cold weather have greatly injured the wheat crop, killed of peaches very generally and seriously damaged small fruits. Apples promise good yield. Pientiful rains may improve the wheat crop very mate-rially. half crop and twelve no crop. In Indiana thir-

War of the Retailers on the Capitalists. PHILADELPHIA, April 12.-At the meeting of the I agislative committee to-day to investigate charges brought by retail coal dealers against the Reading railroad and Reading Coal and Iron Company, President Gowan, of the railroad com claim to act as a committee of investigation is unconstitutional, but at the same time he had been instructed to appear before the committee and answer all questions. At the same time he protested against private parties appearing be-fore the committee except as witnesses. Mr. Hancock, for the coal dealers, asked for an ad-journment of two weeks. It was finally agreed that the committee should meet to-morrow to ex-smine the charters of the two companies, and then adjourn till May 4, when testimony would be taken. protested against private parties appearing be

Perilous Voyage of Prof. Donaldson and Loss of His Balloon.

BEHLIN, N. J.-Prof. Donaldson is at Cake. otel, at this place, safe and sound. After leaving Philadelphia the balloon sailed in nearly a southern direction and landed at Conrad's a coulairn direction and induce at Conrat's Terracetta works, on the Williamstown railroad, near Atco, New Jersey, about 5:30 p.m. The balloon became unmanageable, and no assistance being at hand, Prof. Jonaldson was obliged to cut the basket loose, in order to save it, and the main part of the balloon reascended and was lost. The upper currents of air were very cold-so cold, in fact, that mineral water taken along by the aeronaut was frosen.

Centennial Meeting in Boston. BOSTON, April 21.—A large meeting of ladies of Boston was held in Agricultural hall at noon to-day, for the purpose of stimulating the efforts to aid the department assigned to women in the forthcoming National Centennial in Philadelphia Hon. George B. Loring, and other prominent gen-tlemen, were in attendance, and made addresses. Mrs. Gillesple, of Philadelphia, a grand-daugh-ter of Benjamin Franklin, made a highly inter-esting address. A grand Centennial recoption will be held by the ladies here, on the 29th and 50th inst. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. CHEVALIER ON THE UNITED STATES.

M. THIERS IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

MEXICO AND THE SUGAR TRADE.

TEXAS BORDER TROUBLES AGAIN.

Lonisiana Legislature Accused of a Breach of its Plighted Honor by Hon. W. P. Frye-Special Message from the Governor-Dana Discharged by Judge Blatchford - Storey, of Chicago, to Pay

FRANCE.

Probable Election of Thiers to the Senate. Pants, April 21.—The Monifeur says there is no doubt that ex-President Thiers will be elected to the Senate by many Departments, and may possibly be chosen to preside over that body, in which event he is sure to hold the position for

GREAT BRITAIN. Free-Trade Speech of M. Chevalier. London, April 21.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner this evening in honor of its guest, M. Michael Chevaller, the celebrated French economist. M. Chevalier, in reply to a complimentary toast, made a speech, in which he dwelt on the benefits of free trade. He expressed his admiration at the extraordinary progress made by the United States. A nation so anxious to possess all the improvements in public and private life, so eminent for its love of liberty, could not long remain bound to the protective system. Protection was repugnant to a progressive policy, checked the growth of trade and restricted the liberties of producer and consumer. ystem. Protection was repugnant was post-ve policy, checked the growth of trads and re-tricted the liberties of producer and consumer. He especially pointed out the inconsistency of the Americans in imposing duties on foreign grain, while they attempted to inundate the grain markets of Europe with their products. The Duchess of Sutherland and the Duke and The Duchess of Sutherland and the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans were present to-day at re-rival services in the Haymarket, conducted by Meady and Sankey.
It is removed that Bismarck has addressed a note to Luxemburg similar to those sent to Bel-

Proposed Exports of Sugar-Horrible Barbarities. CITY OF MEXICO, April 12, via HAVANA, 21st. Figurers of the Tierras Calientas at a recent meeting resolved to expert one hundred and fifty thousand arrobes of sugar to the United States and Hamburg for the purpose making its quality and hamburg for the purpose making its quality known abroad and increasing its value. They have also taken steps to induce the General Gov-ernment to remove the tax on native sugar. The Legislature of Morelos is disposed to return the local tax paid by the planters, thus offering a premium for production.

Ten natives of ixtacaleo are on trial here for a horrible outrage. They are charged with burying three men alive, leaving only their heads above ground, and then dispatching them with hatchets and knives after prolonged torture.

Special Message of Gov. Kellogg-Status of the House. NEW OBLEANS, April 21 .- Gov. Kellogg to-day sent a special message to both Houses of the Gen-eral Assembly, calling attention to the fact that the time for which the Assembly was convened ing the passage of a bill for relief of the city of New Orleans, and recommending an amendment to the funding bill. His message concludes as ollows:

"Permit me to say that it is expected of you maker existing circumstances, that the great in

under existing circumstances, that the great in-terrence in the state of the state of the state of the constant of the pour processing over advancement of party ends, and that our fundamental condition renders it very undesirable that the term of this session should be extended, nor can it be with justice to the tax payers or the creditors of the

Institute to the tax payors of the tax state."

The following telegrams explain themselves:

New ORLEANS, April 20.

Hon. W. P. From M. C., Lewiston, Me.:

The Democrats unseated four Republican members to-day. Telegraph me whether in your opinion, by the agreement signed the Democrats were to disturb more of the members of the House except those mentioned in the award to go out.

S. B. PALKARIN.

S. B. Packarn.

Lewiston, Ms., April D.

Hou, S. B. Packard, U. S. Murshul, New Urlans:
By the agreement and award the status of your
Legislature was to remain as we left it. The
Democrats violate their good faith and plighted
honor in their outrageous attempt to change it.

W. P. Frue.

Five Hundred of Them on the Cimarron-

The Military After Them.
St. Louis, April 21.—A special from Kansas
City saye it is understood Indians who escaped from the Cheyenne agency on the 6th instant are on the Cimarron river, about one hundred and fifty miles south of Fort Dedge, in the neighborhood they rendervoused at the beginning of the war last summer. It was supposed they have war last summer. It was supposed they have formed a junction with one or more of the bands that remained out during the winter, and the whole force is probably about five hundred. They are evidently intent on fighting. All the available troops at Fort Dodge and Fort Hays have been ordered out after them, with instruchave been ordered out after them, with instruc-tions to gather them in if it takes all summer. Troops are also moving up from the South to en-gage them. The military are confident that they cannot escape collision with one or the other of the forces marching against them.

Troubles in Texas. GALVESTON, April 21.-The following is

GALVESTON, April 21.—The following is a special dispatch to the News from San Antonio: The following explains itself:
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, }
Folke Governor of Texas.
The following is just received from the General of the army in answer to a dispatch from prominent citizens of Corpus Christ, setting forth the condition of affairs in that portion of Texas: Your dispatch of the 19th is received, and will be sent to the Secretary of War for the information of the President. The duty of the troops on the Rio Grande frontier is to protect all officers of the General Government, and, as far as possible, to said the State authorities in 'protecting the people against organized bands of marauders from any quarter. But the State authorities should understand that on them rests the duty in the first instance, and that we can only assist them. Should it be a hostile measure from Mexico, the President may order more troops and a more positive course of action.

Assistant Adjulant General.
Please inform me how best I can co-operate with the State authorities the protecting the from

Assistant Adjutant General.

Please inform me how best I can co-operate with the State autherities in protecting the frontier. I have ordered out troops from Ringgold barracks and Fort Brown. The troops should in both casee be accompanied by civil officers, empowered to make arrests. Can you give directions to that effect?

Brigadier General.

The following dispatch was received to-day:

Four Brows, April 21. To Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Tenus, Son Autonio:
Will send my disposable mounted force in the direction of El Saux, on the Rio Cano. There has been no news of the marauders to-day.
J. H. Potten,
Colonel 24th Infantry, Commanding.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Billiard Tournament. CHICAGO, April 21.- In the billiard tournament last night Parker beat Hoa, Burleigh beat Shaw and Carter beat Maggioli.

In the contest this afternoon, Miller beat Hoa and Parker beat Rhines. Shaw beat Honing by

NAW HAVEN, April 21.—In the game to-day the Bostons scored 14; New Havens 3. PRILADELFHIA, April 21.—In a game of base bell to-day, between the Philadelphia and Cen-tennial clubs, the former scored 7 and the latter 5.

Heavy Damages Against the Chicago Times. CHICAGO, April 21.—The jury in the case of Alice A. Early, of Rockford, Illinois, against Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times. for libel in publication of a story nearly a year ago, in which Miss Early's character was assailed brought in a sealed verdict, which was opened this morning. It awarded plaintiff \$25,000 damages. A retraction of the charges was published herotolore by the Times.

Struck by Lightning. New Orleans, April 21.—The ship Hagers-town, loading for Havre, with 5,768 bales of cot-ton on board, was struck by lightning during a thunder storm this morning, and the cotton set on fire. The vessel hold was filled with water by the fire department, and the fire extinguished. The cargo was partly damaged by water, and is being unshipped. It is insured in Havre.

OSCEOLA, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA., April 21.-The mines in this region are all working with reduced force, under the protection of special police, at the old rate, viz: fifty cents per ton. A great many of the miners are leaving for other parts to seek employment.

DANA DISCHARGED.

Opinion of Judge Blatchford. NEW YORK, May 21.—In the case of Charles A. Dans, who was held in custody by the United States marshal, under an attachment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a refusal to obey its process, Judge Blatchford to-day delivered an elaborate opinion, discharging Dana from custody. Judge Blatchford holds that the court in question derives its power from acts of Congress, and not directly from the Constitution, and that there is no act in existence confer ring power on the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to issue or enferce a process to or in

I In a little and September 7 August 19 August

The Judge, in his opinion, says: "By set of Sep tember 24, 1789, it was enacted that the before mentioned courts of the United States—that is, the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts and District Courts, shall have power to issue writs of seire facias, hebras corpus and all other writs not especially provided for by statutes, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective ju-risdiction, and agreeable to the principle and neares of law. ages of law. "By the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1793

risdiction, and agreeable to the principle and usages of law.

"By the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1703, it was enacted that subpornss for witnesses who may be requested to a court of the United States in any district thereof may run into any other district, provided that in civil cases witnesses living out of the district in which the sourt is holding do not live at a greater distance than one hundred miles from the place of holding the same. By the tenth section of the act of February 13, 1801, (2 United States Statutes at Large, 22.) the Circuit Courts of the United States as recognized by that act, were invested with all the powers hereefore granted by law to Circuit Court of the United States. By the fifth section of the act of April 29, 1902, the Circuit Courts of the United States. By the fifth section of the United States, as constituted by that act, (substantially in the form in which they still remain,) are invested with all powers within the several districts of the respective circuits that before the lith of February, 1821, belonged to the Circuit Court of the United States. Congress has power by the Constitution to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever over the District of Columbia, and under that grant of power it had authority to establish courts in that District, but neither these courts or courts established in the Territories under authorization of the acts of Congress are courts of the United States.

"The jurisdiction exercised by the court of the District of Columbia and courts of Territories is net part of the judicial power conferred by the Constitution of the Government created by the Constitution. It was so held by the Supreme Court in Ulinton vs. Englebrecht, (3 Wallace, 434,) in reference to the Territorial court of Utah. So in regard to the Governmental court in Montana, in Hornbuckle vs. Toombr, (18 Wallace, 454,) in Judge Blatchford press ont on any "These views necessarily apply to the 6th section, act of March 2, 1796, in regard to subpensa for witnesses w

districts in other States. It remains then to ex-amine whether under the sots of Congress consti-tuting the Supreme Court of the District of Co-lumbia, and conferring powers upon it, it had the suthority to send into this district the summons which was served on petitioner. If it had no such authority it had no authority to enforce such process by attachment, and petitioner must be discharged. The consideration of this question renders accessary a review of the legislation of Congress in regard to the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia."

in argument on the writ. He continues as colows:

"By the third article of amendment to the Constitution it is provided that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law. If he is to be deprived of it by affirmation process of a court created under Federal authority, the power to issue such process must be found affirmatively granted by some act of Congress, either director by plain intendment. As is appeared the present case, that the writ on which has partitioner is held by the marshall have been issued to calore a summons served or the petitioner in this district, and that the wourt which issued it has no power to make or enforce such service.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

my lime during the winter.
The impeachment resolution against Auditor
Filtron passed the House of Representatives of
constant by 73 ayes to 21 mays. A dispatch from Santa Harbara, California, re-ports that a large steamer is on fire, and is firing minute guns, about ten miles off the shore. The Nebraska Relief and Aid Society have no-tified the railroad companies in Canada that they close their labors on the 5th of May. A railroad war is prevailing in New Orleans. The Jackson route has reduced the fare, to New York to \$35, and has made reductions to other

points.

The publication of the Beston Evening Transcript will be continued in trust by the executors and trustees designated in the wills of the pro-

and trustees designated in the wins of the proprietors.

An extensive olicioth factory belonging to the
Eastern Manufacturing Company was burned
yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J. Loss \$100,000. Insurance \$22,000.

The presbytery of New Castle, Delaware, has
rejected the overture concerning rotary eldership
in the Presbyterian Church from the General
Assembly by a vote of 45 to 14.

A break of about fifty teet in length occurred
in the Delaware and Hudson canal at Lackawaxen, Pa., yesterday afternoon. Navigation
will be suspended about four days.

The Union Pacific railroad is now in passable
condition with the exception of about six mites,
over which transfer is being made by teams between Lawrence and Green River.

A fire last night destroyed a packing-box fac-A fire last night destroyed a packing-box fac-tory, Nos. 1s and 20 Worth street, Now York. The falling walls crushed the rear walls of the tenement houses on West Broadway. No lives

lest.

Several promissory obligations, with the name
of George Raphael Co., have made their appearance in Philadelphia, which are forgeries, as this
firm does not issue paper. The paper was sent
here from eastern cities.

The Mechanics' and Workingmen's Association,
composed of railroad employers, met vesterday in The mechanic and workingmen sussciented, composed of sairoad employers, met pesterday in Potsville to decide whether it should continue its relations with the Miners' Union. About one month ago the two societies united themselves to better cope with the large companies. It was decided to continue the fight.

New York Yesterday.

New York Yesterday.

The following are among recent subscriptions in this city to the Centennial stock: Singer Sewing Machine Company, \$10,000; Wheeler & Wilson do. do., \$5,000; Home do. do., \$5,000.

Arrived, steamer W. A. Scholten, from Rotterdam, with propeller damaged, starboard bow store and fure compertment filled with water, having encountered several fields of ice and ice-bergs. At one time the steamer was completely surrounded by icebergs.

It is said that three men who were ecgaged in cleaning out a cesspool at Staten Island came upon between twenty and thirty thousand dollars in gold coin. Its seems the premises were formerly owned by a city bank cashier, who proved a delaulter to the amount of \$100,000.

Lieut, Gep. Sheridan arrived in Chicago yes

erday evening.

Gen. Horace Porter, formerly private secretary
o President Grant, is in the city, at the Arling. Hen.

Roswell C. Smith, author of Smith's grammars and other school books, died yesterday, aged seventy-cight.

The Papal envoys, Count Marefeschi, Monsignor Roncetti and Dr. Ubaldt, arrived in Baltimore yesterday afternoon, and are the guests of Archbishop Bayley.

Messrs. Maynard and Orth, ambassadors from the United States to Turkey and Austria, respectively, sailed yesterday from New York in the steamship Russis.

Significance of the Journey of the King of The Copenhagen correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes: "The telegraph will no doubt have

informed you not only of the intention of the King of Sweden to visit the Emperors of Russia King of Sweden to visit the Emperors of Russia and Germany during the coming spring, but it will also have informed you that these visits have been postponed. The journey, though delayed, is looked upon here as most likely to take place, and it is not looked upon in Denmark with much satisfaction. If I am rightly informed, as I have come years to be liver a the King of Sweden will. every reason to believe, the King of Sweden will arrive here one of the first days in June, and atevery reason to believe, the King of Sweden will arrive here one of the first days in June, and atter spending a couple of days in June, and atter spending a couple of days in June, and atter spending a couple of days in June, and atter spending a few weeks later. I should in no way be justified in saying that any very serious consequences are feared, yet, considering the ideas which it is here believed that King Oscar II, cherishes of hawing a clice of Demmark for himself next time its carved on the Prussian sideboard, the journey, neverthelses, is looked upon as an indication that there may be something in the windication of Denish royal families are anything but warm, although an attempt was made last year to arrive at a reported send. Ever since the death of the late King of Sweden, (father of the Grewn Princess of Denmark, was a great advocate of the 'Scandinavian idea,' which consisted in trying to unite the three sindgdoms under one rule, the mutual sympathy between the people, which seemed to have grown rapidly, has disappeared as quickly, simply becauselt was nourished by artificial means. The quarrels and disputes between the Danish and Swedish pilots on the Sound, which during the antumn of 1873 even looked very serious, created much had blood, while several Swedish papers seem to make a point of picking a quarrel with Denmark. I repeat that I have no reason to believe to make a point of picking a quarrel with Denmark. I repeat that I have no reason to believe to make a point of picking a quarrel with Denmark. I repeat that I have no reason to believe to make a point of picking a quarrel with Denmark, but those who watch the European game of chess unnoticed."

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

SENSATION CABINET CANARDS EXPLODED.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUITE.

Secretary Belano and His Son John.

BANK EXAMINERS AND BANK CHECKS. Revenues and Finances - Extensien of Postal-Car Service by

the Baltimore and Obio Line - Another Tender Conscience. Extension of Postal Service. The Post Office Department yesterday ordered the pestal-car service on the entire length of the

Faltimore and Ohio railroad extension from Graf-ten, West Virginia, to Chicago. Revenues and Finances. The receipts from internal revenue sources yesterday were \$212,713.55; from customs, \$371,845; national bank note currency received for redemp-tion, 552,545. The Treasury balances at the close of business were as follows: Currency, \$2,802,790; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$49,210,000; coin, \$58,-408,500; including coin certificates, \$23,419,400; outstanding legal tenders, \$379,225,900.

More Conscience. Office of Assistant Theasurer U. s., New York, April 10, 1875. Siz: 1 inclose herein \$50, handed me for a per-Sim: I inclose herein 800, handed me for a person I do not know, with the explanation that he takes this method of making restitution to the Government for the sum he acknowledges he is justly indebted to the United Stares. Will you please direct that the money be disposed of in the manner usual in such cases? Very respectfully,

Assistant Treasurer U. S.

Hon, F. E. Spianer, Treasurer U. S.

Army Gazette. A general order from the War Department pre-cribes that hereafter the trowel bayonst will serious that nervester the traver organisms and habitually be worn in the scabbard, excepting when it is required to be fixed for use as a weapon, or when specifically directed to be fixed in "Up-ton's Infantry Tactics;" but this bayonet will under no circumstaceous be used for intrenching purposes when fixed upon the rifle. On the recommendation of the chief of ordnance, the folrecommendation of the chief of ordnance, the fol-lowing transfers of the ordnance department are made: Major A. R. Buffington from the Indian-apolis (Ind.) arrenal to the Allegheny arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.; Major J. W. Todd, from the De-troit (Mich.) arsenal to the Indianapolis (Ind.) arsenal. The efficers thus transferred will change stations under special instructions from the chief of ordnance. Second Lieutenant Theodore Smith, 15th infantry, is relieved from signal duty and ordered to join his regiment.

Framination of National Banks. Secretary Bristow has advised Comptroller Knox that the examination of national banks by bank examiners to the procurement of information as to whether or not cheeks, drafts, orders or v.uebers for the payment of any sum of money, as described by section 15 of the actof February 8, 1875, are stamped as required by law, will, in his opinion, be advantageous to the Government, and it is hoped will meet the views of the national banks. The Comptroller, in accordance with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, will immediately direct the bank examiners for the several districts, in the course of their examinations of different banks, to inspect all checks and vouchers required to be stamped with the two-cent stamp, and report to him the facts in reference the transmitted to the Commissionse of internal Revenue. Knox that the examination of national banks by

Naval Intelligence-Information has been received at the Navy Department from Captain Truxtun, of the United States steamer Brooklyn, reporting the arrival of that vessal at Rio de Janeiro on the 19th of March, forty-six days from Norfolk. All well enbeard, Paul Parez, a landsian, fell overboard on March 7, and was drowned where a boat could reach him.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral & Roy, commanding the South Atlantic station, dated on board his flagship, the Lancaster, at dontertideo, March 16, announcing that the Wasp was also at Montevideo, and the health of the officers and crews of both ships was good.

The 14th of March being the anniversaly of the birth of King Emmanuel and also of hissan, the Crows Prince of Italy, and Her Majorty-die Empress of Brezil, the Lancaster and Waspan conjunction with other men-of-war in port, were dressed with flags, the ensigns of Italy and Brail displayed at the mainmast, and the custokary salutes fired. The Lancaster was to sail for the early in April. Information has been received at the Navy

Master Wm. W. Wood has been detached from the hydrographic office and ordered to the Minnesota, at New York. Assistant Surgeon J. F. Branford and Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark have reported their return from the Panama surveying expedition, and have been detached from that duty, but ordered to remain on special duty connected with the expedition until further orders.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS. The board of naval officers to examine officers for promotion or retirement, of which Commodore' Nicholson is president, resumed its session at the Navy Department yesterday.

The Cabinet Rumors.

There is nothing absolutely new regarding the various reports which have been in circulation respecting the retirement from the Cabinet of Secretary Delano. The rumors originated, without doubt, from statements which have been made by members of Congress and others that transactions belonging to the Department of the Interior improper in their character had been brought to the attention of the President, and that these were of a character to cause intimations that Secretary Delano's resignation would be acceptable. Intimate personal friends of Mir. Delano declare, on the other hand, that if such intimations had been made by the President Mir. Delano would have immediately tondered his resignation; and further, that if any charges had been made against the Department of the interior, involving the conduct of the Secretary, the President, from his long and intimate friendship with the Secretary, would not have acted hastily, but would have afforded him an opportunity to reply before coming to such a conclusion as to design his resignation. The President and several members of his party returned to Washington yesterday, states positively that the report that the President has requested Secretary Delano to resign is not true. Governor Jewell was in the railroad car with the President and severed to was brought to their attention, and his assertion is based upon what was then said by the parties differently concerned.

(From the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.) The Cabinet Rumors.

The President returned from his Eastern trip this afterneon. He declares this evening that the statements recently telegraphed from here to the effect that he has requested Secretary Delano to resign are utterly devoid of trath. The President has not made any such request, and says that he has no intention of doing so. If Mr. Delano resigns it will be his voluntary act, and as that officer is still absent from the city no reliable information can be obtained on that point. It is certain that whatever Mr. Delano's intentions may be in regard to rectiring from the

reliable information can be obtained on that point. It is certain that whatever Mr. Deliano's intentions may be in regard to retiring from the Cabinet he has not informed the President that he intends to do so.

It is known that at one time during the past winter Mr. Deliano contemplated withdrawing from the Cabinet, and suggested to the President the appointment of his successor while the Senate was in sension, but at the request of the President the appointment of his successor while the Senate was in sension, but at the request of the President the abandoned his purpose. It is not probable that under existing circumstances he will renew that purpose. It can further be authoritatively stated that there are no papers whatever in the hands of the President impugning the Secretary's hingrity, or showing this he had any knowledge of any acts of any member of his family which were not honorable. There is a good deal of talk about alleged connections of his son, John, formerly elerk in the Department, but now out of the service, with certain parronage of the Department in appointments and contracts. This is exaggerated, but there is be doubt that young Delano has been meddling and officious is matters which did not concern him, considering his relations, and has thus brought sounds on his father. There is good reason to believe that the President himself has severely rebuxed the young man, and that he will be more discreet in the future. The first intimation that Secretary Delano had of the matter was yesterday morning is Boston, and the subject had never been talked of between the President and Secretary Delano until yesterday.

A New "Rane of the Lock."

The Pall Mall Gazatte reports that a new 'Rape of the Lock" is reported from Goritts, in Silesis. A young baroness residing in that town had struck up a close friendship with the daugh-ter of a tradesman there, who boasted of a mag-nificent head of hair, terminating in two black locks behind while the baroness had but little Her friend the other day made an offensive allusion to this circumstance, and the baroness desermined to be avenged. Taking advantage of an unguarded moment she cut off the two objectionable locks; but her punishment has been much more severe than that inflicted by Pope's Bellinds. The trademan's daughter applied to the Crown Prosecutor for redress, upon which a prosecution was instituted against the baroness in due form before a jury, though the law officers were in great doubt as to whether the offense should be regarded as an "infliction of bodily harm," an issuit, or a theft. Ultimatelythejury decided that it was a case of bodily harm, and the baroness was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. President Grant's Cheracter—The Third Term

-Rebel Democracy.

(Correspondence of the National Republican.)

DANVILLE, VA., April 20, 1075.

On reading the report of the pathetic interview between the President and the wife of Paymaste. Hodges-when he gave her the order for her hus band's release blotted with tears-it occu me to give the public a few facts, which will sho that he can be as sternly just as he has been ten-der and merciful. In the winter and spring of 1871-72, a delegation

of Virginia Republicans waited upon the Presi dent, headed by Senator Lewis and the Republi can Representatives, and asked him to remov the Staunton postmaster and appoint Major John A. Harman to the place. The President, after re-A. Harman to the place. The President, after remarking that he would be pleased to appoint to
effices of trust under the Government ex-Coslederats officers and soldiers who had accepted the
situation in good faith, and indicating that the
winkes of the large delegation should be complied
with, took the papers, and the party refired.
Afterwards, upon examining the papers, the
President eams across a paper setting forth that
the postmaster at Staunton, young Mr. Seara, was
in cellusion with some assistant assessor of internal revenue—to secure appointments to appliemais for offices in the Departments in consideration of one ball the salaries. This paper had
been alipped into the bundle by some injudicious
and weak friend of Major Harman. The President at games had Dr. Sears telegraphed for, and
when he came he directed that a special agent be
sent up to investigate the master. That officer on
bis return reported that there was no truth in the
charge and the whole thing a fabrication. On
the President, he received them very gravely and,
after a few moments, remarked (as nearly as can
be recollected) to those present, "Gentlemen,
when you were here last I indicated my wish and
purpose to appoint Major Harman postmaster at
Staunton. Upon examining the recommentations
I found this paper, which charges that Postmaster Sears is in collusion with other Government officers, and prasticing fraud upon the Govment.

"I have had the matter examined into, and the

ment officers, and practicing fraud upon the Govment.

"I have had the matter examined into, and the
officer reports that the whole thing is false. If,
under these circumstances, I were to remove Mr.
Sears and appoint Major Harman, I should seem
to give an indorsement to the charge as true.
Gentiemen, I shall make no change in the Staunten pest cellec." Major Harman called upon the
President, and assured him that he knew nothing
of the foolish letter and did not dream that there
was any such paper among his documents, and
frankly approved the President's action. The
President gracefully assured Major H. that he
was sure he knew nothing of the contents of the
paper. The sequel was that Mr. Sears continued
postmaster at Staunton until his commission expired, when the President at once appointed
Major Harman (Stonewall Jackson's chief quartermaster) to the place. Major Harman (Stonewas: termaster) to the place. After Major Harman's death the President ap-

a National Administration a most grievous our-rage done to Captain S. M. Yost by the President of the Southern Confederacy, but the President righted the wrong and saved a good man's char-sater. And now, Mr. Editor, will you allow an ex-Confederate officer, a Mexican veteran and an unflinching Republican to say a word or two on politics? unfinching Republican to say a word or two en politics?

I have observed that many of those, both here and in the North, who were carried into their seats by the force of the President's popularity, are giving it out that the third-term aspirations of the President have caused, and are causing, their own and the party's defeats. They ignore or forget the odious salary grah. They made the popular proposition to increase the President's salary their stalking-horse to ride into the Treasury vanita, and when a disgusted people repudiste them for it they cry: "Oh, the third term." And when the Credit Mobilier began to cloud reputations, and caused a sickening political coder to pervade the halls of Congress, to direct attention, "Cassarism" and "third term" is bellowed in the public ear. And when shirking and dodging—evineing not only a want of moral courage, but absolute political cowardice—they send out the terrible whang-doodle—the civil rights biff—and finding that it is not even popular with those for whom it, was pretended it was passed, they still yell out the "third term," hoping thereby to assape the obvious condemnation of their own asks. And I observe also that even that peripatent stateman, our Vice President, is credited with prophetic warnings, and declaring that not a hundred Republicans in Massachusetts favor a third term. Of course, down here, we cannot tell or guess what may be the aggregate of opinions of Republicans at the North on suppositions questions; but in Virginia and upper North Carolina the Republicans, preferring safety to sentiment, would greatly prefer to have General Grant President a third and even a fourth time than to have Democratic misrule, dis-

positious questions; but in Virginia and upper North Carolina the Republicans, preferring safety to sentiment, would greatly prefer to have General Grant President a third and even a fourth time than to have Democratic misrule, disunion and national death.

The strike and overturning of the State gov. The strike and overturning of the State gov. In the strike and overturning of the State gov. In the strike and overturning of the State gov. In the strike and overturning of the State gov. In the strike and overturning of the State gov. In the strike and overturning of the State gov. In the strike who, though they ory the Constitution. In the Constitution in augustated a war and fought four years to destroy it; argues that when the time, is ripe war will be found organized and ready to sattemptif again on a larger scale. When that time comes, whether in 179 or 72, we do not want for President a distillant like Plerce, or an old Miss Nancy like Buchanan, but a brare, determined, strong man, who, like the immortal Jackson, will act upon the declaration, "Thy Union, it must and shall be preserved." Sayof us foresee that the nomination and feet of use of us foresee that the nomination and feet of use of us foresee that the nomination and feet of use of us foresee that the nomination and feet of a cavital of secession, by that the idea is a popular one among the benevatic masses in the Scuthern States who seeire a wide separation from the hated Yankee, no calm, unprejudiced by observer can deny, and however a believed by observer can deny, and however a believed by observer can deny, and however the time is believed by observer can deny, and however and a Democratic Executive will by Democratic expunging resolutions of the black lines around the recent smeandments to the Questintion, if indeed they do not offer it entire, but we offering on their altar of State rights.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States. Supreme Ceurt of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1875.

No. 805. The First National Bank of Seima, plaintiff in error, vs. Geo. W. Colby. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Alex. White, of counsel for the defendant in arror, and concluded by Mr. P. Phillips, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 211, (assigned.) Geo. C. Roberts, appellant, vs. Wm. F. Ryer;
No. 257, (assigned.) Geo. C. Roberts, appellant, vs. Jos. Back, jr. The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Geo. F. Segmour, of counsel for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Causten Browne, for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Causten Browne, for the appellants, and continued by Emity Causter Tudges Wells.

Equity Court-Judge Wylie-Equity weare—Juage wyife.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday:
Manton vs. Poulson. Decree conditionally confirming trustee's sale.
Ballard vs. Manley. Decree taking bill for confessed.

Housam vs. Eaton. Decree directing title in infant's estate in lot 3, square 430.

Snowden vs. Snowden. Decree taking bill for confessed.

confessed.

In re, lunacy of Kaiser. Decree authorizing the raising of money on estate. Adjourned.

Gircuit Court—Chief Justice Cartter. This court was engaged as follows yesterday: Reyworth vs. Hamlink & Semms. Verdict for plaintiff.

Biley vs. Downman. Verdict for plaintiff in \$1.384.14, with interest.

Friedman vs. Coleman. Motion for a new trial

Criminal Court-Judge MacArthur-This court was engaged as follows yesterday: Bridgett Muldoon, for larceny. The accused Bridgett Muideen, for larceny. The accused was acquitted.
Wm. Robinson, charged with burglary and larceny on the residence of Wm. L. Moerr, in Washington. He was convicted and sentanced to three

regreen. He pentientiary, pars in the pentientiary, and sentenced to the person the pentientiary. Thomas Babbington, indicted for an assault on Terrance Comper, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Tyler Turner was convicted of larceny and sent to jail for three meaths. day:
Isaac Curry, M. Adams, David Dooley, Fred.
Brooks, Isaac Williams, Charles Hutton, Wm.
Washington, Francis Evans, Jerry J. Sullivan
and James Plumsill. Adjourned.

District Court-Judge Humphreys-In this court yesterday an order was made it bankruptey for the final discharge of Moritz Au

Pelice Court—Judge Snell.

In this court Abram Bryas, Wm. Hust. Martha Walker, John Cullinan and John Cullinan and Bud Jackson, all loud and boisterous, were each fined \$5. Virginia Motley, profanc; \$5. William Powers was sent down as a vagrant. Armisted Librund was fined \$50 for selling liquor without a license. James Hill was fined \$50 for carrying a rasor; also, \$20 for breaking the windows of a house belonging to Francis Lucas. Johanna Walker and Elizabeth Williams, charged with assault and battery on Mary Hunt; fined \$50, or ninety days in jail; appealed. Jacob Liver, assault on Moses Belmont; \$1. Emily Iverson, assault on Moses Belmont; \$1. Emily Iverson, assault on Martha Howen; \$1. William Iverson, threats to Beverly Johnson; bonds to keep the peace. Robert Buchanan and George Masters, larceny of five hundred pounds of bacon from the smoke-house of John T. Best; grand jury. Richard B. Lloyd, a lawyer, and T. S. Kimmell, a constable, were each fined \$5 for being engaged in an affray.

An English lady-pickpocket—Miss Clay, alias Spencer, alias Wilson—was some time ago sen-tenced in Paris to three years' imprisonment. In tenced in Paris to three years' imprisonment. In
the female penientiary of St. Lasare her conduct
is described as examplary. She knelt down devotedly at Mass, very frequently communicated,
and so gained the confidence of the Sisters of
Charity in charge that, after an unusually short
peried of probation, she was allowed the run of
the prison without being watched. Availing herself of this privilege she sitpod into one of the
Sister's cells, and, speedity dressing herself in
the ocatume of a nun, walked straight out into
the street, the warders saluting her as the passed.
She was not missed till three hours after her escape, and the efforts of the police to apprehend
her have been hitherto unsuccessful. Being well
known to her countrymen of the light-fingered
fraternity domiciled in Paris, it is supposed that
their gailantry has found-means to send her to
Lendon. ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE BODY.

INTERNATIONAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

DIFFERENT OBSERVERS.

PROF. NEWCOMB ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS

tact-Statement of Various Observations - Manner of Taking Them - Artificial Reproductions of the Phenamenon-The United States Special Telescope.

emy of Science was held yesterday noon at the Smithsonian Institution; General M. C. Meigs in the chair, and J. E. Hilgard secretary. The at-tendance of those interested in science was much larger than on the day previous. The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the committee appointed at the last session of the academy on weights and measures. Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, the chairman, after stating the causes which led to the appointment of the committee, (published in THE REPUBLICAN last year,) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Academy of Science an international bureau of Received, That in the opinion of the National Academy of Science an international bureau of weights and measures is an instrumentality practically indispensable for the complete and satisfactory accomplishment of the important objects for which the international commission of 1870 and 1872 was convened, viz: the perpetuation unaltered forever of the basis units of the metric system of weights and measures; the construction, verification and distribution to the different nations of authenticated copies of the prototypa standards representing those units: the recomparison of such copies hereafter; the construction and verification of new copies for the uses of scientific bodies, and of other organizations and individuals engaged in the conduct of important public works, or in the grand operations of international commerce; and finally for the preservation and proper care of the valuable apparatus and instruments employed in such constructions and comparisons.

Resolved, That it is eminently desirable that our country should participate in the honor of maintaining any institution destined to exercise hereafter an influence so beneficial to the material interests of the human race by securing that exactness in the determination of qualities which is so essential to the success of human calculations, and that the President of the United States be accordingly respectfully solicited to ratify the assent which is understood to have been pror ble, and that the President of the United States be accordingly respectfully solicited to ratify the assent which is understood to have been pro-rionally given by his diplomatic representants in Paris to the creation of such bureau, and recommend to Congress to make the necessity provisions to defray such portion of the expans-attending its maintenance as may properly half to our share.

dent of the United States.

Action on the report was held over.

The next paper submitted was by rof. A. Guyot, "Grography of the Catakili from of Mountains." These were explained by sawings, which were gotten up in a masterly sile. The Silde Mountains, Strong Clove, Rip Hollow, Schohater, Esopus, Platelkill and anterskill creeks were plainly shown and explaid.

Prof. S. Newcomb read the following paper on the observations of contacts in 16 transit of Venus and Mercury. It is a familiar inct that observers of the transits of the fettor planets over the disc of the sun have friuently found their efforts to fix accurately themoment of interior contact interfered with 12 plenomenon known as the "black drop." To was especially contact interior contact interfered with 12 plenomenon known as the "black drop." To was especially THE TRANSIT OF VENUS over the disc of the sun have figurently found their efforts to fix accurately the moment of interior contact interfered with ya phenomenon known as the "black drop." The was especially the case during the transits of enus in 1761 and 1169, when nearly all the observer seem to have seen the phenomenon in quessa. Observers of subsequent transits, with impered instruments, do not in the majority of case mention it, and many who looked superially; if have talled to see it. Still-it is seen sumishify often and under sufficiently warled circupstances to make its investigation a marter of perest, and this investigation a marter of perest, and this investigation is especially imperiant in view of the necessity of some common agreement among astronomers as to what passed a contact should be looked for and nogd in the observations of transits. It is with he view onerthings of some thing toward the attainment of observations of transits. It is with he view of contributing something toward the attainment of the description of reasts. It is a seen the description of the planet is perest. A careful examination of the description of rious observers shows great diversity of statement as to the special forms under which the black drop appeared. But it has been generally agreed that before interfor contact at egress while the hand of sunlight between the limb of the planet and that of the sun was still of appreciable thickness, a dark ligament or drop seemed to form across this space, and thus connect the limb of the planet with that of the sun. An observer who had not anticipated such a phenomenon would then be perplexed to decide whether centact had or had not occurred. At lagress the same phenomenon would occur in reverse order, the planet, which would sundenly break, leaving the bright band of sunlight of sensible thickness. Frequently, also, the planet is described as assuming a pear shape, the sun is surrounded by a spurious border, due to irradiation. As soon as venus, approaching her egress, reaches the true limb of the

much modification, and, in consequence,

The normany of contact.

has always been considered that the moment
of true interior contact is marked by the sudden
formation of the ligament or black drop at egress
or sudden disappearance at ingress. Both theory
and observation seemed to lend color to this
theory in the way just explained and observated,
because observers very generally describe the
formation or disappearance by ligament as occurring very suddenly. It was, therefore, supposed that if the observer could only catch this
phase he had a veritable determination of the
true moment of contact immediately comparable
with a similar observation to modify any one else.
In a paper read before this academy in April,
1850, I showed that this view could not be sustained. Fifty observations of the egress of Mercury from the limb of the sun on November I,
1865, were then taken, and all were corrected for
parallel and longituding stations, so as to bebecome strictly comparable. Their comparation
showed that observers who noted the moment of
sudden formation of the black drup were as discordant as the others. Where, then, is the fallicy involved in the view we have cited respecting the effect of irridiation? The answer to this
question will be facilitated by some general observations respecting the causes and the effect of
irradiation. That as a general rule a light body
viewed in a dark ground looks larger than it
really is, is a quite familiar fact. A very little
consideration will abow that such must be the
case to a greater or less extent. The observation
of the crystalline lens of the cye itself, and the
irregularities known to exist in the figure of the
power necessarily prevent parallel rays of light
irom being brough to a

PERFECT FORM ON THE RETUNA. THE NOMEST OF CONTACT.

The light from each point of an object must be diffured over a certain cint or other figure in the retina, and in the case of light emanating from points on the edge of the bright surface, these cints must extend out beyond the geometrical edge of the image, and this forms an image larger than the size of the object itself. It is true that the edge of the image will thus be somewhat diffused and the brilliancy inside the geometrical edge will be somewhat fainter than it would be if there were no aberration. It is clear that if a very thin thread of light be widened out by irradiation to several times its true breadth its superficial brilliancy must be diminished in the same proportion. I conceive that the mistake of which we are in search consists principally is suppossing that the thinnest thread of sunlight could be diffused by irradiation without lowing any of its appeared brilliancy, and hence without diminishing the sharp contrast between the disc of the sun and that of the black drop at the moment of true interior contact would be the necessary consequence. Moreover, in artificial reproductions of the phenemenn this may well be the case. We have only to render the artificial planet and back ground perfectly dark and use a brilliant light to represent the sun. But a little consideration will show that such can saidom er never be the case in an actual observation of a trainit. In the first place we may remember that the brilliancy of the solar disc is reduced by a dark giaze or other appliance until it is no longer damling to the eye. And the brilliancy at the limb is several times less than at a short distance within the disc. Again, the limb and that the finest spider line can nearly always be seen projecting on it even with PERFECT FORM ON THE RETUNA.

THE DARK GLASS.

may arise, will be less marked in the case of a thin line of light than in that of a broad dise. If we wish to form an accurate idea of the secnal effect of irradiation, we must not, as La Larde proposed, draw radial lines from cash point of the sun's imb: nor must we draw bright circles around each point of the sun's dise, as was proposed by the writer in his former paper, but we must adopt the much more rigorous method of considering each geometrical point of the truo dise of the sun, as if it were a star. We know that to all ordinary eyes the brightest stars present the appearance of a bright centre, with rays proceeding from it in various directions, so as to form a figure of very irrequiar outline, but in

that to all ordinary eyes the brighteest stars present the appearance of a bright centre, with rays
proceeding from it in various directions, so as to
iom a figure of very irregular outline, but in
which, on the whole, the light shades off from the
centre to the outside. As viewed through a telescope on a sunny day, when the atmosphere is always more or less disturbed, the star is a tremulous mass of light, nearly always of sensible magnitude of what, on the whole, the brilliancy diminishes from a minute bright centre to the cirtumference.

Now, if we conceive the visible portion of the
solar disc to be made up of an infinity of stars,
and the light of each be diffused in the manner
of that of a star seen under the same circumstances, we shall have exactly the result we
should expect from irradiation. One result is this:
In viewing the very thin thread of light surrounding Venus just before internal contact, (at egrees,)
or the thin, sharp horns just afterward, the irradiation will be less marked than when the disc is
of sensible extent; for the spurious border proceeds not merely from the mathematical limb,
but also from the interior of the disc, to a distance equal to

if the breadth of the thread of light is less than this, a certain portion of the light to make up the spurious border is wanting, and this border up the spurious border is wanting, and this border will, therefore, be less sensible. For a reason somewhat similar the magnitude of a faint star in a telescope is less than that of a bright one. Besides, the spurious border is necessarily found at the expense of the true thread, and the latter will, therefore, seem fainter the greater the irradiation.

We are now prepared to anticipate what the einer admittion.

We are now prepared to anticipate what the einer admittion.

The case of interior contact of Mercury or Venus with the sun's limb. The definition may be so sharp that the thread of light is perceived almost up to the moment of breaking, and that the fine parts afterwards look quite sharp. There will be no blank drop and no noteworthy distortion.

In 1873 an artificial transit appearatus was erected for the use of the intended American observers of the transit of Venus. The point aimed at in fitting up this instrument was to have it represent 33 nearly as possible the essential circumstances of the actual transit. It was therefore, set up on Winder's building, about 3,300 feet from the observatory, in order to secure the effects of atmospheric softening and undulation. The dark surfaces of Venus and of the sky were represented by well-blacked metallic surfaces, partially shaded from the direct rays of the sun, while the solar sits was represented by a white surface, illuminated on sunny days by direct sunlight. When viewed without a dark glass, the brilliancy of the dire and its surroundings was seemingly not very different from that of sun and sky, seen through an ordinary telescope with dark glass. The apparent site of the planet and its rate of motion y the clock-work were the same as in the

THE ACTUAL TRANSIT OF VENUS. One of the most marked results of observations on the instrument, under varied circumstances, was the varied effects of atmospheric conditions. If the sir was much disturbed there were no fixed and definite phenomena of contact, but the appearance was continually varying, so that it was not definite to fix upon even a near apparent, either of any or planet.

parance was continually varying, so that it was not definite to fix upon even a near apparent, either of sun or planet.

But when, instead of trying to fix upon the outline of sun and planet, the observer confined his attention to the thread of life, its behavior under different atmospheric conditions could be pretty certainly described. I shall first describe the case of considerable atmospheric undulation, and, as before, suppose the planet to be approaching internal confact at egress. Under these circumstances the first thing noticed as the band of light began to grow-thin was neither a ligament nor a black drop, but a dark cloudlike line, parallel to the limbs of the sun and planet, which split the head in two in its narrowest portion. This line or cloud would not retain any definite form nor remain steady, but would constantly disappear and reappear, grow thick and thin, and change its form in all sorts of fantastic ways, while the band of light would alternately grow thick and thin, faint and bright, the whole sapect being much as it seen through an undulating refracting flow. At the band grows thinner the dark clouds would split up into a number of others so that half a minute before interior contact was at its thionest point, simply an undulating mixture of light and darkness, in which the smount of light was constantly diminishing. If, at this time, the observer sought to form a general idea of the figure of the planet. That there would be some distortion follows from what has been shown—that there must be less inaction where the band is thin than where it is broad.

At length this undulating mixture of light and darkness would seem to outed a dark as the planet, and the light would not pudulate across. The supparent congelation marks the moment of Takin latternal contact, or the geometrical touching of the limbs of Venus and the san,

planet, and the light would not undulate across. This apparent congelation marks the moment of THERR INTERNAL CONTACT.

The time of "apparent contact," or the geometrical touching of the limbs of Vonus and the sun, without reference to the discontinuity of the thread of light, was so uncertain and indefinite that no mere than one attempt was ever made to whereastle. If was not uncertain and indefinite that no mere than one attempt was ever made to whereastle. If was not well at they have to we the point of tangency, and that the outlines of the continued by the eye, and that the outlines of the continued by the eye, and that the outlines of the not. By softening and irradiation, it will not be not. By softening and irradiation, it will not be not. By softening and irradiation, it will not be not. By to adduce further evidence of the entire the lighter the ideas of darkness he accepts as constituting the drop or signment, and the worse the telescope and atmosphile, the sooner he will not the phenomenon. From our experiments I judge that under unfavorable anditions somether telescope and atmosphile, the sooner he will not the phenomenon. From our experiments I judge that under unfavorable anditions something of the sort might be noted Bore than half a minute before the true moment of catact.

As bearing on the interpretation of heat transits it is to be remarked that in our experiments observers who were not especially instructed what particular appearance to look for generally took the breaking of the thread of light for the reternal contact, though of course their observations were very uncertain. We had no case of any one attempting to observe the tangency of limbs with out special instruction to that effect. It would be interesting to know what the experiment in question was that first external contact could, under proper conditions, he as correctly observed as internal contact. These conditions are a good instrument with a magnifying power of 200 and unwards, and a tolerably steady atmosphere. Of course the

THE ARTIFICIAL TRANSIT Paradoxical though it may appear, the writer found the last external contact more difficult to observe than the first. The indentation fading away so inscensiby, it is extremely difficult to fix upon the moment at which it ceases to be seen; while at first contact the observer is unaware of its approach until he actually sees it, and there must be a definite moment at which it first strikes the eye.

its approach until he actually sees it, and there must be a definite moment at which it first strikes the eye.

The conclusions to which the preceding experiments and considerations lead are:

1. That the only phase of internal contact which it is worth while to observe is that of true-contact. When the definition is sharp and steady this phase is marked by the breaking or formation of the thread of light, and when it is diffused or unsteady, by the cessation of any undulation across the centre of the ligament or black drep. The times both of formation of drep and tangency of tint depend on the definition, the first being earlier and the later later.

2. That the same care and attention should be devoted to external as to internal contacts.

A communication was read from Prof. Gec. Davidson on the same subject.

Prof. O. C. Marsh read a paper on the size of the brain of extinct mummales.

Prof. Warner read a paper on the use of the stereoscope in studying solid geometry.

The meeting then adjourned until to-day.

How a Pasha Would Have Managed in Brooklyn.

In the correspondence of the Alia California from Constantinopie the following story is found: from Constantinopie the following story is found:
A certain Pasha in high position had a wife, only
one, to whom he had always been an indulgent
and loving husband. They had no child; but
still he kept faithful to his promise to never take
another wife. One day while he was out one of
his servants came and told him to go home and
enter the house by a private way, open only to the
servants. He did so, and went to his chamber to
find it locked. With one blow it was open, and
his dishoner was only too apparent. He was
armed, but he made no use of his pistol or asbre.
He simply addressed the man, who was trembling with fear, and the Pasha demanded five
francs. The man paid it and gladly left. The
Pasha addressed no word of repreach to his wife,
but left the room, and commanded a banquet to
be served that night, but only for himself and
wife. He remained alone till then. His wife had
always eaten with him and been his companion,
instead of his plaything. He had always honored her above all the women in the world, and
she was treated by him in every respect not only
as an equal, but a superior being. The hanquet
was spread. He went and gave his arm to his
wife and conducted her to the table, placed her
as usual and took his seat opposite. He smiled
on her and talked as usual; but before he had
esten anything he had taken the five-franc plece
and land it on the table before her and between
them. For six months he are every meal with
her and slept by her side, but always with that
five-franc plece between them. Where he had been kind before, he
was ten-fold kinder in manner, and he allowed
her perfect liberty of action. Yet every day and
avery night, like an accusing angel, was that
plece of money laid between them. She could
not eat, though pressed meet affectionately, with
that slient accuser there; she could not issee,
though the beat physicians tried their skill, with
that spectre beside her; and so, when itx months
were passed, one day the wastel skileton body of
the woman was found dead on the divan. A certain Pasha in high position had a wife, only

active the granco-terman was the Grand Duke of Coburg-Gotha said to Bismarck that the decration of the Iron Cross had been disturbed too freely. "Well," said the Prince, "It has been given on one hand to brave railows who enrued it in battle, and, of course, justly given; on the other hand it has been given out of pure courtesy, as to Your Highness and to me, and we had belter not say too much about it."